

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7421. Misbranding of Knoxit Injection. U. S. \* \* \* v. 31 Bottles of Knoxit Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10130. I. S. No. 5581-r. S. No. C-1181.)**

On April 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 31 bottles of Knoxit Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Bartlesville, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 22, 1918, by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On wholesale carton) "Knoxit the Great Gonorrhœa Remedy. Knoxit, safe, sure, guaranteed. Try it. Knoxit in five days." (On retail carton) "Knoxit the great Gonorrhœa Remedy Relieves in One to Five Days. Guaranteed not to cause stricture." (On bottle) "Knoxit Injection. the great Gonorrhœa Remedy. Will not cause stricture. \* \* \* Knoxit is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Whites. \* \* \* it will prevent disease." (In circular) "Knoxit Injection. A Speedy and Efficacious Remedy, Having Stopped the Discharge in Many Cases in From One to Five Days."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the packages, cartons, labels, and circulars accompanying the bottles bore and contained certain statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof and of the ingredients and substances contained therein for the treatment or prevention of gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and certain other diseases, which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effects claimed for it. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was a yellow, aqueous solution containing glycerin, zinc acetate, and alkaloids of hydrastis, perfumed with oil of rose, which said ingredients or any combination of same were not capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 25, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7422. Misbranding of Knoxit Injection. U. S. \* \* \* v. 24 Dozen Bottles of Knoxit Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10133. I. S. No. 2753-r. S. No. W-325.)**

On April 30, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 24 dozen bottles of Knoxit Injection, consigned by the Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 30, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On retail carton) "Knoxit the great Gonor-

rhœa Remedy Relieves in One to Five Days. Guaranteed not to cause stricture." (On bottle) "Knoxit Injection, the great Gonorrhœa Remedy. Will not cause stricture. \* \* \* Knoxit is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Whites."

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of zinc acetate, hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the carton and bottle label and included in the circular accompanying the article, representing it as a treatment for, or preventive of, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, gleet, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On May 15, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7423. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. \* \* \* v. 4 Dozen Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10140. I. S. No. 13549-r. S. No. E-1354.)**

On May 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 20, 1918, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific. \* \* \* For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges. \* \* \* Causes No Stricture. \* \* \* Absolutely Safe \* \* \*." (Bottle) "Pabst's O. K. Okay Specific. \* \* \* For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis, and Chronic Mucous Discharges." (Circular) "Pabst's Okay Specific. A well known treatment for Gonorrhœa and Gleet Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges. \* \* \*."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, oil pennyroyal, arbutin (indicating uva ursi or pipsissewa), buchu, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements appearing on the carton, bottle label, and wrapper, and in the circular enclosed therein, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, urethritis, and chronic mucous discharges, were false and fraudulent, in that the product did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 4, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*